

CDC in Angola



The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Angola office officially opened in October 2002. CDC Angola supports the Angola Ministry of Health (MOH) by providing critical support for HIV surveillance, laboratory enhancements and providing technical assistance to create a National HIV/AIDS surveillance system.

Staff

CDC office (physical presence)
2 U.S. Assignees
10 Locally Employed



At a Glance

Population: 20,945,000
Per capita income: \$5,190
Life expectancy at birth
women/men: 52/49 yrs
Infant mortality rate:
102/1000 live births

Source: Population Reference Bureau Fact Sheet, 2011

Top 10 Causes of Death

1. Diarrheal Disease 10%
2. Malaria 9%
3. Neonatal Disorders 8%
4. Lower Respiratory Infections 7%
5. HIV 7%
6. Road Injuries 6%
7. Protein-energy Malnutrition 7%
8. Stroke 4%
9. Ischemic Heart Disease 4%
10. Tuberculosis 3%

Source: GBD Compare
(<http://viz.healthmetricsandevaluation.org/gbd-compare/>), 2010

HIV/AIDS

Through the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), CDC supports HIV program planning and decision-making in Angola by strategically strengthening health systems to enable data-driven, evidence-based decision-making for maximum health impact. This approach also helps to ensure the most effective, efficient use of resources.

Specific activities include working closely with the Angola MoH to strengthen laboratory capacity, health information systems, disease surveillance, training of healthcare professionals, program monitoring, and the prevention of medical transmission of HIV. The focus of this work is to:

- Improve HIV surveillance and program monitoring with an emphasis on antenatal clinics
- Increase the capacity to conduct HIV surveillance and behavioral studies with biological markers to better identify how the epidemic is moving through Angola's population
- Provide technical assistance, mentorship and training to strengthen laboratory systems and networks
- Support the development and implementation of a National Strategic Laboratory Plan and provide technical support to launch the first national external quality control program for HIV rapid testing
- Support Angola's National Blood Center to ensure safe and efficient collection, processing, and utilization of the nation's blood supply



Health Systems Strengthening

CDC worked with the Angola MOH to implement the first 2-year Field Epidemiology Laboratory Training Program (FELTP) and several complementary shorter applied epidemiology courses targeted toward district level workers. FELTP residents, while training, also provide service to the MOH by working in the field to:

- Conduct epidemiologic investigations and surveys;
- Evaluate surveillance systems, perform disease control and prevention measures;
- Report their findings to decision- and policy-makers and
- Train other health workers

President's Malaria Initiative

This project designed and implemented a nationwide survey to collect relevant data to evaluate malaria programs and further assess the malaria situation in Angola. Program supports dissemination and utilization of the results in planning and managing the National Malaria Control Program (NMCP) and Roll Back Malaria (RBM) programs in Angola.

Parasitic Diseases

Enhance proficiency in the laboratory diagnosis of malaria in Angola by conducting training sessions for laboratorians involved with the national malaria control program. This project is supported by CDC/PMI. By improving diagnostic capacity and capability Angola will be able to better define control strategies in case they identify a significant number of malaria cases associated to Plasmodium sp. other than P. falciparum.

Immunizations

CDC, in collaboration with its partners, provides technical and financial support to Angola for polio eradication and measles pre-elimination activities.

Laboratory Strengthening

CDC assists MOH to build a sustainable and integrated laboratory network as a critical and core component of the overall health system. This assistance includes:

- National assessment of the tiered public health laboratory system
- National Strategic Plan to strengthen the public health laboratory network to
- Implementation of laboratory quality systems through the Strengthen Laboratory Management towards Accreditation (SLMTA)
- Other Lab Projects
- Blood Safety

Impact in Angola

- Launched external quality control programs for rapid HIV testing in 70 testing facilities across Angola in 2013.
- Wild poliovirus has not been detected since July 2011.
- FELTP trainees have investigated 3 outbreaks of anthrax, 2 outbreaks of cholera, and a large measles outbreak over the past year with minimal assistance.

For more information please contact Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:

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For more country information: <http://www.cdc.gov/globalhealth/countries/angola>

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